

# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, March 14, 1845.

## Matters and things in general.

We ask the readers of the Journal, to throw the mantle of charity, over the present number. From causes with which some of our readers are acquainted, we have been unable to give it that degree of attention which is our wont. In this paper, however, will be found a variety of articles of interest. The account of the Inauguration, &c., will be read with pleasure.

The names of Mr. Polk's Cabinet will be found in this week's Journal. All of them are men of ability. James Buchanan who has been placed at the head of the Bureau of State, is a man whose abilities as a statesman, will compare with those of any other man in the Union. The choice could not have been better made. Each and every member of the Cabinet, however, have been long and favorably known to the people of the United States, not only as men of distinguished ability, but as men who have signalized themselves by their long and steady adherence to the great principles of the Republican party. It will be seen that the nomination of Mr. Bancroft as Secretary of the Navy, which was laid over on the 5th inst., has been confirmed by the Senate, thus securing to that department, one of the most gifted men in the Union. General Almonte, the Minister of Mexico, under the reign of the tyrant, Santa Anna, has left Washington City. Where he will go it is not easy to guess; for it is well known that he was a creature of the dictator, and as such, would meet with rather a warm reception, from "the powers that be" in Mexico. That a war will take place between Mexico and this country, on account of annexation, we believe is now not thought of by any party. It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that the mission to England, has been offered to Mr. Calhoun, and that he had declined. This is only a report however.

It is said that the concurrence of people in Washington on the fourth, was the largest ever witnessed there on any occasion. Every thing went off in the most brilliant style.

The perspective of Democracy is now as clear and as bright as the cloudless skies of Italy. James K. Polk, the choice of the Republican party, is now installed the Chief Magistrate of our happy Country. He has surrounded himself with a Cabinet of acknowledged ability. Texas has been virtually annexed. In fact, every thing that we could wish or hope for has been accomplished. Have we not, then, reason to rejoice; and in the midst of the general rejoicing, will not our kind patrons pardon the want of the usual quantity of original matter in to-day's Journal.

## "An Extraordinary Act."

The very talented, gentlemanly, and accomplished Editor of the "Chronicle"—Mr. A. A. Brown—in the last number of his paper, has thought proper to allude to himself in such a way, as to render it impossible for us to say anything about the matter, without being entirely egotistical. The whole burden of the "Chronicle's" article, dictated as it was, by a low and mean spirit, seems to be, that the Magistrates of New Hanover County took the liberty of choosing our humble self to fill an office in their gift. Perhaps the "Chronicle" would have been very much pleased, had the Bench sent over a Message to himself and his clique for instructions how they should act in the matter. In another portion of our paper, will be found a communication on this subject, some portions of which, we suppose, our readers may think indelicate in us to publish, but we could not avoid it. What an imputable crime in the Magistrates of this County, that they should dare to perform any act that might come in collision with the wishes of the Federal party.

As for what Mr. Brown says about our being a stranger, &c., we don't think hardly worth notice. We would not be surprised if we have not already formed as many acquaintances in the County of New Hanover, short a time as we have been here, as A. A. Brown has, although he has resided in the County for some ten years, as we are informed; and more, we hope and expect to live amongst them until we become acquainted with them, (the people of New Hanover,) each and every one of them, and until they may have an opportunity of deciding whether the confidence they have already favored us with, has been misplaced. We wish A. A. Brown joy upon all the capital he can make out of this matter.

## Congressional—That is to be.

From the last Chronicle, we see that T. D. Meares, Esq., has accepted the nomination of the Warsaw Convention, as Candidate of the Whig party in this district. In the next Journal we shall, we think, have something to say about the Democratic Candidate. The only remark we have to make at present, is that the contest between Mr. Meares and his antagonist will be like the handle of a jug, all on one side. More anon.

## Corn Cobs and Shucks.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of William F. Collins, which will be found in another column of this week's paper. Appended to the advertisement is a certificate of William Boylan, Esq., of Raleigh, whose knowledge and opinions on such subjects, entitles it to the utmost confidence. The improvement introduced by Major Collins, for which he has a patent, we learn is one which will be essentially advantageous to our planters and mill owners. But the advertisement explains all. Read it.

## For the Journal.

I have just read an article in the Wilmington Chronicle of last Wednesday, headed an "Extraordinary Act." At first, I really thought the worthy Editor must have referred to the case of a murdered Seaman which created somewhat of a sensation in our town on Monday night; but what was my surprise when I discovered that this "Extraordinary Act" consisted in the plain common every day Act of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, having elected a young Member of the Bar to the office of County Solicitor? what an "Extraordinary Act" that the Democratic Magistrates after having their political feelings most wantonly assailed in the Court House by General McRae, a leading Federalist, and uprightness of their intentions publicly impugned, should in defiance of the said remonstrance, proceed to elect a young lawyer of acknowledged worth and acquirements, to discharge the duties of that "responsible and lucrative" office? Why Mr. Editor, have we not, the Magistrates, a perfect right to appoint to that or any other office any man of our choice? Suppose we place it on political grounds entirely, is there any thing extraordinary, that the Magistrates of the County should confer that favour on the Editor of a political paper, whose principles accord with their own? Do we find a different example furnished us by the Federal party, in the disposition of its favours? Look at the Banking Institutions of our town—On whom are conferred the offices and Emoluments of those Federal Engines? Is there to be found a single Democratic spokesman in the list? The Federal party from time immemorial, have always taken particular care to restrict the disposition of its favours within the limits of its own membership, and for aught, it is all right and proper. But whenever the Democratic party evince a desire to encourage young men of their own creed by a similar line of policy, we hear at once a mighty hue and cry about proscription, proscription.

I have but a few words to say, relative to the pretensions of Mr. Fulton. That he is a young man, and that until about six months ago, he was a stranger to most of us, is a fact perfectly well known without the aid of the Chronicle's information. But if the public will only compare his (Mr. Fulton's) standing in the opinion of the community with that attained by the Editor of the Chronicle, after a sojourn on his part of some ten or twelve years, it will be forcibly struck with the truth, that an honest, honorable and talented young stranger thrives much more generally in the feelings of a Southern Community, than one who, although he may claim a more proximate nativity, yet is found destitute of those high ennobling attributes.

## A MAGISTRATE

## For the Journal.

**Democratic Meeting in Clinton.**  
A large and respectable meeting of a portion of the Democracy of the County of Sampson, convened at the Court-House on the 8th inst. The following proceedings took place:

On motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, Edward C. Gavin, Esq., was called to the Chair; J. R. Beaman and John Royal, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries. After an appropriate address from the Chairman, the following resolutions were offered by John Boykin, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That our confidence in the political integrity and ability of Hon. JAMES I. McKAY is unshaken and undiminished, and that his course whilst acting as our representative in the Congress of the United States, has been such as to merit our decided approbation.

**Resolved**, That we do hereby nominate him as a candidate for re-election in this Congressional District, at the approaching election in August next, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to insure his success.

On motion of Arthur Brown, Esq., **Resolved**, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed in each Captain's District in this county.

On motion of R. C. Holmes, Esq., **Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, Raleigh Standard, and North Carolinian.

EDWARD C. GAVIN, Ch'n.  
JOHN ROYAL, Sec'y.  
J. R. BEAMAN, Sec'y.

**Fire in Washington City.**—The Globe of the 5th inst. says: "About 8 o'clock, this evening, a fire broke out in the National Theatre, which stood only five feet east of our office, and consumed the Theatre and seven or eight buildings east of it. Owing to the great exertions of the firemen of our City, the members of the New York Empire Club, and our citizens generally, our office was saved without being much damaged."

## From the Globe, March 6.

## The Cabinet.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day—  
Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State.  
Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury.  
Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.  
Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy.  
Hon. John Y. Mason, Attorney General.  
Hon. Cave Johnson, Post Master General.  
All the nominations were acted on and confirmed during the sitting, except that of Mr. Bancroft, which was postponed until to-morrow, at the request of some member—from what motive, we cannot divine. The cabinet is composed of men of talent—of fine business aptitudes—of unblemished and exalted characters. All of them are distinguished for devotion to the democratic cause, each having seen at least sixteen years of hard service—twelve years under the lead of Jackson and Van Buren, and four during the term which has resulted in the elevation of President Polk.

## From the Globe, March 10th.

## The Senate.

The Senate, which adjourned over some days before the close of the last week, confirmed to-day Mr. Bancroft's nomination without a dissenting voice. We have heard that the object of the postponement asked for by a member of the Senate, arose out of a wish to examine some public letter written by Mr. Bancroft in reference to the imprisonment of Governor Dorr. We suppose the purport of the letter must have been grossly misrepresented; for certainly nothing ever came from the pen of Mr. Bancroft more honorable to his head or his heart. We learn, with great pleasure, that the mover of the inept inquiry gave notice that he dropped it, and the confirmation of the nomination was unanimous. The organization of the committees in the

Senate shows an array of commanding strength in support of the new administration. The first, which looks to foreign affairs, it will be seen has on it strong men from every section. Gen. Cass, we learn, waived the tender of the first place, which his age commanded, in favor of Mr. Allen.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

## INTERESTING ITEMS!

One of the Editors of the "New York Morning News," (of course, our friend O'Sullivan,) now at Washington, writes, that "the President intends only to fill vacancies at the present session of the Senate. In determining on removals and appointments which it may be necessary to make, he intends to take his time, and obtain the best information and advice which each case may admit of." (This is all right, as it strikes us.) The letter gives the following further information: "The fact is now sufficiently public to warrant allusion to it, that seats in the Cabinet have been tendered to both Mr. Wright and Mr. B. F. Butler—to the former the Treasury, and to the latter the War Department. Mr. Wright is understood to have declined, from his view of his obligations to the State which has just elected him to its gubernatorial Chair; and moreover, to decline the highest offices in the country is a 'way' of his, which is certainly peculiar to him."

"Mr. Butler is understood to have felt himself bound by his duties to his family not to leave his present position in his profession, even for the strong inducement thus addressed alike to his personal and political feelings. He was doubtless selected as the first after Mr. Wright to receive this offer, in consequence of his known peculiarly close personal relations towards Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose of exhibiting the most signal proof possible of the President's full sense of the part which New York and her great statesman have borne in the recent contest, and of the relations consequently subsisting on their part towards him, and on his part towards them. Depend upon it, that there can never be other than of the most cordial and confidential character; and that Mr. Polk's sentiments on this subject, even while very properly standing entirely and bona fide aloof from any connexion, direct or indirect, with the question of Presidential succession, are such as do equal honor to his heart and head."

## President Tyler's Last Party.

The largest and most brilliant party of the season was given by President Tyler at the White House, on the 19th inst. Invitations are said to have been extended to 2,000 persons—and more than 1,500 were in attendance. The newspapers are full of accounts of the vast expense of the Supper, and the splendor of the Entertainment—and what is still more interesting to our fair readers, the descriptions of the appearance of particular ladies, who graced the scene—and amid such a brilliant group, it is impossible for the fair and accomplished bride of the President himself to escape the gaze of general admiration. But we confess, we have some old-fashioned notions upon this subject, which we are not yet able to acclimate to the rising fashions of the age. We would adore Beauty in her own retirement, like the Violet, which sheds its delicious perfume in its most modest home. It better suits the splendor of a Court—the eclat of an Aristocracy—to parade the name and costume of a lady in the newspapers. We barely notice this last entertainment of Mr. Tyler, because it is the last; and because it is so tedious. There is one good thing, certainly, which emanated from the occasion—and that is, a bon mot of the President himself. "He was complimented by some one, on having drawn around him so cheerful and bright an array of beauty, fashion, &c.—The President replied, yes, they cannot say now that I am a President without a party." The President elect and his lady were not present, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of the latter.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

## From the Globe of 5th March.

The following prayer was offered yesterday morning, at the opening of the Senate, by the Rev. Septimus Tustion, chaplain of the Senate:

Great God! Thou art the fountain, the parental fountain, of all that is just, of all that is holy, and of all that is good. We bless Thy name for that heavenly inspiration which led our forefathers, of precious and glorious memory, to pronounce the colonies free and independent. We bless Thy name for that success which through Thy blessing, crowned their patriotism & their valor. We humbly and devoutly pray that our priceless institutions, purchased by the best blood, with one sublime and sacred exception, which the earth ever received upon its bosom, may be perpetuated and transmitted unimpaired to our children's children throughout all generations. May the day be far, far distant, when our national history shall be closed, and our epitaph be written. On this eventful day, shine, O God! we humbly beseech Thee, with the light of Thy favor, on these United States of American. Bestow Thy blessing upon the measures of the past administration, so far as these are in accordance with Thy will, and are calculated to promote the permanent interests of this glorious Republic. Bless the President of the United States, and the members of his cabinet now about to retire from the responsible stations which, in Thy providence, they have been called to occupy. May their days be many and prosperous and happy. Bless, we beseech thee, O God, Thy servant, to whose hands, in a few moments, will be committed, in some measure, the destinies of this great nation. Bestow upon him the illuminations of celestial wisdom, and qualify him abundantly for the right, the honorable, and successful discharge of every incumbent duty. May his health, his life, and especially his soul, be precious in Thy sight. Bless those also who are about to be associated with him as the men of his council. Extend over them the shield of Thy heavenly protection. May they in all things act under a sense of the Divine inspection, and with respect to the solemn account which we are all destined soon to render at Thy great and terrible bar. May nothing be permitted to transpire during the incoming administration, which will bring dishonor on Thy name, or tarnish the bright escutcheon of our country's renown. But may we, under the guidance of Thy providence, become a united, happy, contented, prosperous people, as distinguished for our piety as we are for our blessings. Bless,

O God, the members and officers of this Senate; and as we are about to be separated, we pray that Thou wouldst go with those that go, and remain with those that remain; and grant that the changes which are continually transpiring in the elements of this body may lead them all to seek a permanent connection with the general assembly and church of the first born whose names are written in Heaven. Forgive all our personal and national sins; and when we have done with the duties and obligations of the present scene, may we all be permitted to exchange the toils and sorrows of earth for the repose and felicity of Heaven, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

## Florida.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 1st inst. was looking out with great anxiety for news from Washington. It says, "despite all the efforts of Northern abolitionists or taunts of anti-State Government men, we still believe the bill for our admission will pass this session of Congress. In fact we have reason to believe it has already passed. \* \* \* We do not believe we 'hallooed' before we were out of the woods." We see signs of the real feelings of exultation of some hereabouts, indicative of their hopes of a State being defeated, which show the way the wind blows."

It turns out, we believe, that, on this very day, (the 1st March,) the bill did pass the Senate, admitting Florida into the Union.—The reader may easily conceive the joy of her citizens, who are in favor of her admission.

We have before us the proceedings of a meeting, held at Quincy, in Gadsden county, on the 21st February, upon receiving the tidings of the bill having passed the House of Representatives. Her citizens spontaneously assembled in front of the Court-house, and after firing thirteen rounds of cannon, and ringing all the town bells, met at the Court room; when, upon motion of P. A. Stockton, Gen'l Chas. H. Dupont was called to the Chair, and Isaac R. Harris appointed Secretary.

Among the resolutions which were adopted, on the prospect of her "speedy admission into the Union, as a sovereign & independent State," were the following:

**Resolved**, That our kindest feelings are tendered to such of the members of Congress representing the non-slaveholding States as, discarding the petty sectional prejudices which are so rife in our National Assembly, have held the independence and patriotism to advocate our admission.

**Resolved**, That our thanks are due in an especial manner to General Bayly of Virginia, who so ably advocated our right to admission.

**Resolved**, That it be recommended to our citizens to illuminate their houses, when it shall be known that the bill for admission has been passed by the Senate.

On motion of P. A. Stockton, it was unanimously resolved, by a rising vote, that an extra gun be fired, after adjournment of this meeting, as a testimonial of our appreciation of the services rendered by General Bayly.—(Cheering.)

After adjournment, an extra gun was also fired by general acclamation, in honor of our delegate, for his indefatigable exertions in behalf of the Territory. (Cheering.)

## From the Globe.

## The Inauguration.

The ceremonies of the inauguration, to-day, were attended by an immense multitude.—The whole area around the Capitol seemed, from our observation without the gates, to be completely filled. The falling of a gentle rain rendered it necessary that all who had umbrellas should spread them; and this gave to the scene around the Capitol pretty much the appearance of a Roman army, covered by their shields, besieging a citadel, and forming the great shell to encrust it with mail.—The view naturally suggested the idea once expressed by Mr. Clay, when he said "The Goths would be driven from the Capitol." We witnessed the happy realization of the suggestion to-day; but it was a peaceful, civil expulsion. The patriotic, honest, republican virtue which triumphed on the installation of the venerable Roman of the Hermitage, again appeared, in the person of his friend, who, under the protection of the popular arms, on which his eye rested with so much satisfaction, again ascended the steps of the Capitol; and with the consenting shouts of the multitude present, truly representing millions of American freemen, expelled the authority which, calling itself economy, has ruled a reluctant people for the last four years. It is gone; and we hope never to witness an intrusion of such anomalous power again into our Capitol.

The inaugural message of the President is worthy of the occasion, and is one which will be received with unalloyed satisfaction throughout the Union. There is no important question which it does not touch explicitly, happily, and eloquently. The brevity and clearness, the force and ease, with which great subjects are handled, command admiration. The dissolution of the Union is an every-day threat; it is so familiarized to the public ear, that presently it will be thought to be no crime. The inaugural, after briefly recapitulating the advantages which render the value of the Union incalculable, thus rebukes its daily denouncers:

"These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by the Federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it.—Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect, and that under no other system of government revealed by Heaven, or devised by man, has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of despotism proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government than enlightened reason? Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, 'Our Federal Union, it must be preserved.'"

These thoughts should be ever present in the minds of all to whom public trusts in this country are confided. The man who can banish them is not a safe depository of the powers of government.

Two or three lines in the inaugural dispose of the formidable engine, a national bank:—"We need no national bank, or other extraneous institutions, planted around the government, to control or strengthen it, in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how

unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief."

Almost every topic is touched with this cogent, exact simplicity. That complex subject, the tariff, is the only other example we will cite:

"The power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, was an indispensable one to be conferred on the federal government, which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In exercising this power, by levying a tariff of duties for the support of government, the raising of revenue should be the object, and protection the incident. To reverse this principle, and make protection the object, and revenue the incident, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the revenue principle as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate, beyond that limit, the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range is as believed will be ample."

If the government can be brought back to the principles of this address, and conducted upon them without deviation, the administration cannot but be satisfactory to the great body of the nation. We have no doubt that the President will adhere inflexibly to his doctrine; and we trust his cabinet will be found cordially co-operating to embody them in practical results.

## ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The procession was formed at the place of general rendezvous, at 10 o'clock, in the following order: 1st, the chief marshal, General McCalla, and his aide; next came the military, consisting of cavalry and light infantry, under the command of General Mason; and after them came the President elect and ex-President, attended by the judges of the Supreme Court, and the marshal of the District of Columbia and his deputies; then followed the foreign ministers, members of Congress, and members of the Baltimore convention, and officers of the army and navy in uniform. Next came the associations, at the head of which was a detachment of the artillery of the Empire and White-Eagle clubs of New York, under the command of Captain Castle, and followed by the various associations of the District of Columbia, the corporate authorities of the District, and the professors and students of the Georgetown College. Interspersed at equal distances were three or four bands of music, which played during the procession. Arriving at the Capitol, the President elect, judges of the Supreme Court, and members of Congress, entered the Capitol, and were received in the Senate Chamber by the Senate, while the procession having marched round by the north side of the square, entered the enclosure at the east gate, and formed in a dense column in front of the east portico, where the ceremony was to take place. In a few moments, the President elect, attended by the Supreme Court, the Senate, and members of Congress, appeared in the portico, and was hailed with the firing of cannon, and the most enthusiastic cheering from the assembled multitude. Having delivered his inaugural address in a voice so firm and distinct, as to be heard by almost every individual present, the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Taney, in the manner prescribed by the constitution. This event was announced by the discharge of cannon, and the hearty, deafening shouts of the multitude, and the procession was again formed in the same order as at the commencement, and escorted the new President to the Presidential Mansion, where it was dismissed.

Notwithstanding the disagreeableness of the weather, (it having commenced raining by the time the procession was formed, and continued so the whole day,) there never has been on any occasion a larger concourse of people in the city of Washington. The streets and pavements for the whole line, were densely crowded with a mass of human beings, old and young, male and female, all seemingly happy in witnessing the inauguration of the people's President.

During the procession, the wide Pennsylvania avenue, which is about a mile and a half in length, was filled with the current of people; and all the porticoes and terraces of public buildings, and the windows and porches of the private houses, were crowded to excess.

## From the Charleston Mercury, 11th inst.

## Havana Affairs.

We take occasion in publishing an authentic translation of the notification for the revival of the ordinary duties on certain articles imported into Cuba, which have been temporarily exempt, to express an opinion on that act. The original order, allowing free importation, created so much satisfaction, that it is quite in course that its abrogation should produce a contrary feeling. We shared in both, but at the same time feel bound to say that we do not consider the latter a cause for war, or even for vehement scolding. The order exempting certain articles from duty, was made for the simple purpose of benefiting the people of Cuba, suffering under a variety of calamities—it was issued as a temporary regulation—expressly stated to be on the authority of the Governor General only, and subject to the revision of the Home Government, and therefore from the first, it offered no assurance of continuance even through the six months to which it was limited. The Spanish Government said nothing for a time and when it did speak, the order was annulled. But the disapproval does not affect the past. Where then is the bad faith? We see none. No faith was ever pledged—the exemption never had the character of a law—it fully answered what every one knew to be its sole purpose—the people of Cuba, and its continuance would have just glutted the markets of the Island and deprived the Government of a year's revenue, instead of six months.

We rejoice as often as we see trade unshackled and grieve to see its fetters again replaced; but the people of the U. States would do well to look at home before they raise clamors of bad faith against other Governments. It is not long since we had a revenue law establishing a uniform duty of 20 per cent., enacted under circumstances that gave it a sacredness far above common laws—it was a pledge of faith in the fullest sense of the phrase. And this law—this treaty—we abrogated and put in its place a system of oppressive taxes, to go into effect so suddenly that the ships of all nations were caught as in a snare—

freighted on the faith of one law and compelled to submit to the extortions of the other. The sugar planters of Cuba, unless they believed us a nation of swindlers, had relied on the faith of the Compromise Act, and if the Spanish Government had paid us back in our own coin—cheating for cheating—we should still have modestly submitted, after setting the precedent. But they have really done no such thing. We are sorry for the change but see no ground for anger.

Consulate of the United States of America, }  
HAVANA, Feb. 20, 1845. }  
To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: }

Sir:—I will thank you to insert in your useful Journal, the accompanying translation of an extraordinary and unexpected order.

Very respectfully,  
Your most obt. serv't,  
ROBT. B. CAMPBELL.

"His Excellency the Intendant and Superintendent General of the revenue, has this day communicated to me two royal orders dated on the 4th and 29th of December last, in which Her Majesty has been pleased to direct the suppression of the collection of the duty in this Island, both on imports and exports imposed on all goods, products and merchandise, hitherto known under the denomination of the extraordinary war subsidy duty, and collecting in lieu thereof until the debt is extinguished with which the Treasury is burdened, only two per cent. additional on all duties levied on the imports of foreign productions without distinction of flag, or place from whence they proceed: That the privilege of importing free of duty shall immediately cease on those articles which was conceded in consequence of the late hurricane, viz: Boards, Planks, Scantling, Shingles, Tiles, and all kinds of building materials, as also that granted for 6 months on Corn, meal, Beans, Potatoes, Rice, likewise the reduction made at the same time on the consumption duty of Meats. And as it has been decided by the Supreme Directive Council that the aforesaid Royal Orders shall be put in force from this date, I hereby advise the public for their government by command of His Excellency the Intendant General, Havana, 20th Feb. 1845. By order of the Collector of the Customs.

(Signed) RODRIGUEZ."

## From the Wall Street Reporter.

## President Tyler's Administration.

Before this paper is issued, John Tyler will cease to be President of the United States. It affords us, therefore, a fitting opportunity to review the course he has pursued in the discharge of the duties of his office, and to render him that reward to which he is justly entitled.

It is well known that Mr. Tyler was always a Democrat, a States' Rights man, and a strict Constructionist. His political history confirms the truth of this declaration. He was elected by Democratic votes to all the high stations he has filled, both in Virginia and in the councils of the nation, if we except the single instance, to the Vice Presidency; and even to this office he was nominated by the Whigs, because his democratic principles would make him acceptable to those Democrats who were opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren.

In one month after his inauguration, General Harrison was removed by death, and the responsible duties of President devolved on Mr. Tyler. He was called at a most important crisis of our affairs, and without any precedent to guide him, as a Vice President, to administer the Government as President—an event without example in the history of our country.

The Whigs, elated by their success in electing a President in Congress, by an overwhelming majority, were determined to drive through all their favorite measures; they were "to open a new set of books," and commence political business by repealing the Independent Treasury—chartering a Fifty Million Bank—distributing the proceeds of the public lands—and enacting a protective tariff. Fortunately, for the good of the country, they were checked in their career by the veto of John Tyler, who, true to his principles and his professions, and true to the rights and threats of friends and enemies, dared to put his veto upon the bill chartering a United States Bank. The grand spectacle of moral courage exhibited by Mr. Tyler on this occasion cannot be forgotten. He stood alone. Every member of his Cabinet was opposed to the measure. The mass of the party which elected him was arrayed in hostility against him, and the Democratic party, who hoped that his courage would not fail him in the trying moment, gave him but very little encouragement of receiving their support, so that there was scarcely a prominent man on whom he could rely with confidence. All the members of his Cabinet resigned except Mr. Webster, and even he did not accord with the President in vetoing the Bank Bill. His enemies predicted that no respectable man would hold office under him, and they hoped, by ridicule, threats, denunciations, and burning effigies, to compel him to resign. But they misunderstood the man. He was "made of sterner stuff" than they supposed; no inducement could induce him to depart from what he believed to be the requirements of the Constitution. He stood as a President "without a Cabinet," and "without a party," and apparently without friends, and, under these circumstances, was required to select a Cabinet in a hasty manner, to enable him to carry on the affairs of the Gov-